

A
P R O P O S A L

F O R

Relieving, Reforming and Employing

A L L T H E

P O O R of GREAT BRITAIN,

By Vertue of one desired General L A W, relating to
the P O O R, instead of Thirty *Statutes*, now in
Force, concerning the Premises. And

Hereby All these P O O R, who thro' *Infancy, Age,*
or *Infirmities*, are *Incapable* of Labour, will be
comfortably Maintain'd, and none then *Obliged*,
or *Permitted* to beg: And all our Capable Poor,
will be Profitably Employ'd, for the Common
Good of both K I N G and K I N G D O M.

And the most material *Objections* rais'd,
against this *Proposal*. And a full An-
swer, to all those *Objections*, will be
shortly publish'd.

O N D O N,

Printed in the Year. 1721.



T O

The KING's Most Excellent
MAJESTY.

Most Gracious SOVEREIGN,

 *N humble Obedience
to Your Royal Com-
mand, I do, in the
following Proposals, most hum-
bly submit to Your MAJESTY'S
great Wisdom.*

A 2

The

The EPISTLE

THE MANNER HOW.

ALL Impotent Poor *Britons* may be comfortably maintained, and all our now Idle, or Unprofitable tho' Capable Poor, profitably employ'd, for your Majesty's GLORY, and Your Peoples COMMON-GOOD. And,

MANY Thousands of our Ignorant and Vicious Populace, who are now seditiously inclin'd, probably Reformed.

AND

DEDICATORY.

AND from the Regular-Government, and Judicious and Industrious Imployment, of all those chargeable, tho' capable Poor, which now are, in many Respects, a CURSE to the Kingdom. Great-Britain may hereafter not only receive, some Millions Sterling, per Ann. Profit; but we may farther receive many other National Blessings, without hurting any General Interest, of either Land, or Trade. But, previous to this Proposal, I have herein mention'd, the Principal Intent

The EPISTLE

tents and Purposes, of all
Laws, now in Force relating
to the Poor. And shewn,
that neither of those Good
Designs, by our numerous
Laws, are now effectually
answered. And I have
therein most humbly submitted
to Your Royal Consideration,
the Granting a Commission
for taking Voluntary Subscrip-
tions, for Relieving, Reform-
ing, and Employing all the
Poor of Great-Britain And
I have most humbly beseeched
Your Majesty, that, upon
subscribing Five Millions,
for those charitable and bene-
ficial

DEDICATORY.

ficial Purposes, Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to incorporate those Subscribers, by such Name, or Stile, and under such Conditions and Qualifications, as in Your Royal Wisdom should seem most meet, for a vigorous Prosecution of those Pious, charitable and beneficial Purposes. And those Subscribers, would THEN rest assur'd, that Your Parliament, in their very next Session; would follow SUCH Your Royal Example, and grant unto them those reasonable Benefits

The EPISTLE

*nefits and Privileges, that
may give them all due Encou-
ragements, vigorously to pro-
secute, this Great and Good
Design, with Success.*

*AND I do humbly beg leave
to say, That I have already
receiv'd Good Assurances,
from many Hundred Loyal
Gentlemen, Merchants, Ci-
tizens, and others, that they
are ready to subscribe Five
Millions Sterling, for those
charitable and beneficial Pur-
poses.*

Sir,

DEDICATORY.

SIR,

*I do humbly beg leave here-
in particularly to mention some
FEW, of the many, National
Blessings, which may be the
probable Effects, of encourag-
ing, this Humble Proposal,
viz.*

*YOUR Majesty's NAVY
and ARMY, will be suddenly
supply'd, with many Thousand
well affected, and well qua-
lify'd VOLUNTIERS, without
pressing one Man, for either Sea
or Land service. And such
Great Encouragements will be
a then*

The EPISTLE

then given, by this proposed Corporation, to your Majesty's Sailors and Soldiers to continue Faithful to your Majesty, and zealous for their Country, as no Prince or State in Christendom, shall prevail with them, to desert Your Majesty's, or their Countries Service--And Your Merchants, at all times, will be supply'd, upon reasonable Terms, with any Number of able Sailors—And Your Majesty's Merchants enabled, by this proposed Corporation, to sell Fish, and all Kinds of Manufactures, much cheaper; in Foreign Markets, than
ei-

DEDICATORY.

either Dutch, or French, can afford the like Goods--Notwithstanding the Pinching Parsimony, of the Dutch, and the Starving Life, of the French-Mechanicks. -

IN the following Proposal I have endeavour'd very particularly to prove, that this proposed Corporation, may probably have the profits, of Six Hundred Thousand Peoples Labour, for NOTHING--- And that those Six Hundred Thousand, shall do more work, and that work MUCH BETTER, than nine Hundred Thousand such Poor, can do, in any part of Europe. IN

The EPISTLE

IN the latter Part of this Proposal, I have particularly mention'd, very many and very Great and Publick Benefits, which may be the probable Good Effects, of establishing this humble Proposal.

AND I have raised the most material Objections, which (in my humble Opinion) can be made, against this Proposal. And I do herein beg leave to say, that, in some very short time, I will publish very particular, and, I hope, full and satisfactory Answers, to all those
Obje-

DEDICATORY.

Objections. But such Answers, herein to have been made, would have enlarged this Discourse, much beyond its intended Brevity.

SIR,

THAT Your Majesty, by ONE EFFECTUAL LAW, for Relieving and Employing the Poor, may do MORE GOOD, than many of Your Royal Ancestors, by near Forty Statutes, upon that subject, and in One Hundred and Fifty Years, have done — And that in Your happy Reign —

ALL

The EPISTLE

ALL our now miserable Poor, who through Infancy, Age, or Infirmities, are incapable of Labour, may be comfortably maintain'd, and none of them obliged, or permitted to beg. *And that*

ALL our capable Poor, at all Times, and in all Parts of this Your Realm, may be profitably employ'd, for Your Majesty's and Your Peoples COMMON-GOOD. *And that*

THE most probable Methods may be taken, to reform
the

DEDICATORY.

the vicious Poor, and, particularly to convert our Ignorant and Seditious Populace. And that

OUR chargeable Poor-Rates, and Occasional-Charities, both which are very burdensome to the Nation; may be gradually reduc'd, and, at last, totally discharg'd; when our Capable Poor, under this propos'd Authority, shall, after some Years, not only maintain all our Impotent-Poor, but be farther made the

MAIN-INSTRUMENTAL.
CAUSE.

Of

The EPISTLE, &c.

*Of raising Your Majesty's
Crown, above all Kings in
Christendom, and of ma-
king Great-Britain, the GLO-
RY of Europe ———*

*THESE Things (Great Sir)
are sincerely desir'd, By,*

May it please Your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most Faithful,

Most dutiful, and most obedient

Subject and Servant,

LAWRENCE BRADDON.



A

PROPOSAL

F O R

*Relieving, Reforming, and
Implying the POOR, &c.*

ILATELY did humbly present
a Discourse to His MAJESTY
upon *Relieving, Reforming,*
and *Implying* the Poor, and
therein I did particularly
mention, the great *Charge, Loss, Mischiefs,*
and *Shame*, which we now labour'd under,
in Relation to the Poor, notwithstanding
Thirty *Statutes*, are now in Force
for *Settling, Relieving, Employing* or *Punish-*
ing the Poor, under Capital Punishments.
But nevertheless, the *Miseries, Charge, and,*
B *Mischiefs*

Mischiefs, suffer'd, or occasion'd by the Poor, Daily increafe.—

AND, in that Discourse, I did particularly mention, very many, and very great *National Blessings*, which might be the probable Effects of *charitably Relieving, regularly Governing, and judiciously Employing* the Poor.—

AND I did therein declare, I would, when by His MAJESTY commanded, humbly submit to the judicious Consideration of our *Legislature*.

THE MANNER HOW.

ALL those, therein mention'd, National Benefits, might, in my humble Opinion, be probably produc'd.

By the { *Charitable Relief,*
Regular Government,
 And
Judicious Employment, } of the Poor.

Under ONE new general Law, in relation thereunto, *instead* of what is now in Force, in Thirty Statutes, concerning the Premises.

HIS MAJESTY having done me the Honour to read that Discourse, and there-upon

upon signify'd His Royal Pleasure, that I should humbly propose, what I thought proper upon this Subject, viz.

After what Manner our impotent Poor might be comfortably maintain'd, and our idle and unprofitable Poor, so beneficially employed, for our COMMON-GOOD, as to produce those many Publick Blessings, therein particularly mention'd,

IN humble Obedience to this Royal Command, I shall now submit to the Judicious Consideration, and Correction, of my SUPERIORS, such Methods for Relieving all our Impotent-Poor, and for employing all the now-Idle, Unprofitable, Chargeable, and Criminal (tho' capable) Poor, as may probably make, those unhappy Occasion of our

PRESENT-SHAME.

To become the Principal-Instrumental Cause, of our

FUTURE-GLORY.

BUT I must first beg leave to say, That this Subject I have study'd, near Twenty Years, and that I have consider-

ed all the Laws upon these Subjects, and all the Discourses, which, upon many Years repeated Inquiries, I could find, which did more immediately treat of these Things.—— And I have very often discours'd many Ingenious Gentlemen, and very many of the most sensible and skilful Mechanicks, upoh this Subject.

AND from all those great Helps, I have the better known, How to *avoid*, what hath been materially objected, against any former Schemes, which have been propos'd, for Relieving and Employing the Poor. And I have also known How to *improve* those many good Notions, which I have met-with, relating to the Premises.

BUT before I shall humbly propose any Methods, for *Relieving* and *Employing* the Poor, I must beg leave to make some few general Observations, relating to the Poor. And then to mention some particular Reasons or Considerations, upon which the following propos'd Scheme, for *Relieving* and *Improving* the Poor, is grounded. And the great Wisdom of our Legislature, will soon determine, whether these Considerations are reasonable and just.

SOME general Observations relating to the Poor.

THE principal Intents and Purposes of all Laws, concerning the Poor, are Four, *viz.*

First, COMFORTABLY to maintain all those Poor, whose Infancy, *Age*, or Infirmities, render them incapable of Labour, so that none of them may be oblig'd or permitted to beg.

Secondly, To use the most probable Means, by Incouragements, and Corrections, respectively to be apply'd, to reform the profligate Poor, and particularly to convert the seditious Populace.

Thirdly, IN the most beneficial Manner, for *Great Britain's* Common Good, to imploy all the Capable Poor, according to their respective Capacities.

Fourthly, and *Lastly*, GRADUALLY to sink our Poor Rates, and Occasional Charities, both which are now suppos'd to be Fifteen hundred thousand Pounds *per-Annun*, Charge to the Nation. But,

NOTWITHSTANDING our numerous Laws, and great Annual Expence, relating

ting to the Poor ; yet the Miseries now suffer'd, and the great Charge and Mischiefs, now caus'd, or occasion'd, by the Poor's Daily Increase.

IT is therefore humbly propos'd, That
By one general Law, an effectual Remedy may be apply'd, for Relieving all those Miseries suffer'd, and Redressing all those Mischiefs, caus'd, or occasion'd by the Poor. But,

FORASMUCH, as above *Thirty Statutes*, in the whole, or in part, relating to the Poor, are propos'd to be Repeal'd ; and such great Changes, in our Laws, ought to be made, with the greatest Precaution. Therefore,

IT is farther most humbly propos'd, That this Proposal, for *Relieving, Reforming and Employing* the Poor, may first be put in Execution, for the *Bills of Mortality* only.

AND if this Proposal, by that Experience, shall be found to be both Practical and Beneficial ; then to be apply'd to all Parts of *Great Britain*, in such Manner, as in the *Legislatures* great Wisdom, shall be then thought most Expedient,

Some particular Considerations, upon which the Scheme, hereafter humbly propos'd, for Relieving and Implying the Poor, is grounded.

First, THAT Populoufness, Arts, and Industry, are Three necessary Qualifications, to make any Kingdom or State, Rich and Powerful. But,

Secondly, WHEN the Generality of the Poorer Sort, are bred up in Ignorance, and Idleness, and common Begging, and many other Vices, and are particularly corrupted with false and seditious Principles and Prejudices against their Lawful and Rightful Sovereign, and His Royal Family, and possess'd with Antichristian Hatred against their Fellow-Subjects —

WHEN vast Numbers of our Ignorant Populace, are thus corrupted. They may be then made, by traiterous and artful Management, the powerful Instruments of producing, the most dangerous, and surprizing Mischiefs, which can befall any Kingdom or State.

Thirdly, THE most probable Way, for the

the Future, to prevent a general Corruption of Manners, and a seditious Disaffection in our Populace, is to prevent *Idleness, Poverty*, and a loose Education in the Children of the Poorer Sort.

AND the most probable Means to cure those Poor, who are already so infected, is by particularly informing both Young and Old, of both Sex, who shall be under this propos'd Authority over the Poor. That

By the Laws, both of GOD and Man, they are oblig'd to have a Loyal Veneration for HIS MAJESTY'S sacred Person, and Royal Family.

AND that they are also bound to carry themselves, with a charitable Disposition towards the Persons of all their Fellow-Subjects, tho' some of them may be of different Opinions, in Matters of Religion, and Modes of Worship.

AND that whensoever their Zeal, for that Opinion or Church, whereunto they do respectively belong, doth beget in them an Hatred of the Persons of those, from whom they differ in Opinion. — Then that intemperate Heat is not kindled, by the Father of Love, and God of all Mercies: but by that malicious and
acurs'd

accursed Spirit, who from the Creation, hath prosecuted a continued Hatred against Mankind.

Fourthly, THAT a Religious, Ingenious and Industrious Education of the meaner Commonalty, and poorer Sort (the very *Hands* and *Feet* of every Kingdom and State) is the most probable Means to make them *Sober*, *Ingenious*, and *Industrious*, when Men; and to make them, both able and willing, to discharge their respective Duties, to their GOD, their King, and their Country.

Fifthly, THAT its a *Loss*, *Charge*, and *Shame* to the Nation, that great Numbers of Poor, should, by Necessity, be forc'd to *Beg*, or *Steal*, or *take any other vicious Course* for Bread, or Starve.

Sixthly, THAT all Necessaries and suitable Conveniencies of Life, for all People under this propos'd Authority over the Poor, ought to be provided for them, *upon the cheapest Terms they can be had*.

Seventhly, THAT no Person, who desires to work, should be oblig'd to be
C idle

idle for want of proper Employment: But all Industrious *Britons*, should, at all Times know where they may be employ'd, and well rewarded for their Art and Industry.

Eighthly, THAT such of the Poor, who are able, but unwilling to work, by proper Incouragements should be perswaded, or by suitable Correction should be compell'd to labour, according to their respective Capacities. But,

Ninthly, NONE of the Poor, under this propos'd Authority, must be so employ'd as

To { *Prejudice the Landed Interest, or*
Injure the Merchants, or the Shopkeepers, or
Deprive the Industrious Poor, of any
Part of their Work, or Wages. But

Tenthly, ALL the capable Poor, under this propos'd Authority, ought to be employ'd, in such a Manner, as may probably advance every general Interest, of both Land and Trade, without hurting any National Interest whatsoever.

Eleventhly,

(II)

Eleventhly, ALL those Poor, ought so to be imploy'd, as may probably increase the Export of our own Manufactures, from whence principally we shall increase our *Gold* and *Silver*.

Twelfthly, AND such our Exports are best promoted, by enabling our Merchants to Underfell all others, in foreign Markets. *For the lowest Rate (where Goodness is equal) gives the Price to the Market.*

13. THIS propos'd Authority over the Poor, ought to have such a particular Regard to our Seamen, as that no Prince, or State in *Europe*, shall give them so great Incouragement, to *desert* our Service, as this propos'd Authority shall give those Sailors, to make them zealous for, and faithful in, the Service of their King and Country. Because,

14. It's for the general Benefit, of both King and Kingdom, that the *Royal Navy*, upon all Occasions, should be suddenly supply'd, with able and well-affected Saylors, and that our Merchant Ships, at the same Time, should be likewise furnish'd, upon reasonable Terms, with able Seamen.

15. THAT it would mightily advance our Trade, both Domestick and Foreign, and be one of the most probable Means, of converting our seditious Populace, that all People should be supply'd upon Pledges, at one fifth Part of the Charge, which they now pay, upon the like Occasion,

16. THE Building of publick Granaries might prevent the sending our Coin for Bread, in Times of Dearth, and preserve our Poor from starving, under such a Calamity,

Note, THE *Dutch* have bought Wheat of us in a cheap Time, for half a Crown *per* Bushel, and kept that very Corn some few Years, and then sold that Corn to us, for treble the Price, which they paid for the same.

17. IT is humbly propos'd, That this desir'd Authority over the Poor, shall receive all young Children, without Inquiry from whence they came, or to whom they belong. And breed-up such young Children much better, than Children are now bred, in any Hospital in
Europe,

Europe. This will encourage Marriage in the poorer Sort. And prevent Whores from murdering their Bastard Children, And save the Lives of many Thousand Poor Children, who now perish for want of Necessaries.

18. IT is humbly hop'd, and desir'd that all imaginable Precautions may be taken (both in the Creation of this propos'd Authority, and in it's Establish'd Rules for the Government thereof) to *prevent*, and to *detect*, and *severely Punish*, all Male-Administration, or Corruption, in any of the Members thereunto belonging. And in order thereunto, That

19. THE most regular Accounts, ought to be kept, and just Entries made, of all Matters of Consequence, relating to the Administration of this propos'd Authority. And a general Liberty given, to all its Members, at proper Seasons, to inspect those Books, and large Rewards given to those, who shall detect any Frauds, or Male-Administrations, relating thereunto: And that there may be establish'd, a summary Way of Conviction, of all such Offenders.

BUT

BUT for as much as the Impotent Poor, within the Bills of Mortality, can't be comfortably maintain'd, nor the Children of the Poor, within those Limits, religiously and industriously educated, nor the capable Poor, judiciously Employ'd, nor the vicious Poor, probably reform'd, until proper Places are built for their respective Habitations. And proper Artists hir'd, for instructing their Children, in each Manufacture, and manual Occupation, and, Tools of all Kinds to work with, and proper Materials, for all Sorts of Manufactures, to work upon, and all other Things necessary relating thereunto, be purchas'd. And for as much as vast Sums of Money, must be laid out, in the building those Places, and in the purchasing or renting so large Estates, as shall produce, by the Labour of the now unprofitable Poor, sufficient Maintenance, for all the Poor, within the Bills of Mortality, and in purchasing all Necessaries aforesaid.

AND whereas no Persons are willing to advance such large Sums of Money, unless they may reasonably hope to receive some Advantages, for their Money, so to be laid out, for such Services.

To

To the End therefore, that due Encouragements may be given to all Persons to advance their Money, for those charitable and beneficial Purposes. —

IT is humbly desir'd, That all Persons, who shall by Voluntary Subscriptions, promise to advance such Money, may be permitted to receive, after the Rate of *20 per Cent. per Ann.* for their Money, therein advanc'd, and for all necessary Sallaries, to be paid, by this Corporation.

AND such Allowances of *20 per Cent. per Ann.* for Money and Service, to be made good, out of the Poor Rates, which shall be paid, and out of those Occasional Charities, which shall be given, within the Bills of Mortality, for those Charitable Purposes.

BUT no such Poor Rates, to be actually paid to those Subscribers until proper Places shall be built, for receiving, and maintaining all the Poor within the Bills of Mortality, and due Notice given, by those Subscribers, that at such Places (in that Notice particularly to be mention'd) proper Officers do attend, to receive and convey such Poor, to those convenient Places, which, by the said Sub-

Subscribers shall be so built, for the Purposes before mention'd.

BUT to the End proper Persons may be appointed, to receive such Subscriptions.

IT is therefore most humbly desir'd, That His MAJESTY will be graciously pleas'd, to authorize such Persons, to receive those Subscriptions, as in His Royal Wisdom shall be thought most proper, for those Charitable Purposes.

AND for as much as most Housekeepers, within the Bills of Mortality, will pay to the Poor-Rates. To the End therefore that many Thousands of these, may become interested, in the clear Gains of this desir'd Corporation, for Relieving and Employing their Poor. Its therefore humbly desir'd, that Permission may be given, to subscribe at least *Ten Millions Sterling*, to carry on this great Design. But its farther most humbly desir'd, that little more may be requir'd to be paid down, upon subscribing, than what shall appear to be necessary, towards defraying all Charges, relating to this desir'd Commission, for taking those Subscriptions, and towards defraying all necessary and contingent Charges,

ges, towards passing this desir'd *Char-*
ter, for incorporating those Subscribers.
 But it is farther most humbly desir'd, That
 when those Subscriptions shall amount to
 Five Millions *Sterling*, and 2 s. 6 d. per
 Cent, of the Money subscrib'd, shall be paid
 down, towards defraying the necessary
 Charges as aforesaid. That then His
 MAJESTY will be graciously pleas'd to
 grant unto those Subscribers, His Royal
Charter, for incorporating those Subscri-
 bers, by such Name, or Style, and un-
 der such Conditions and Qualifications, as,
 in His MAJESTY's great Wisdom, shall
 seem most meet.

AND those Subscribers shall then rest
 assur'd, that the Legislature, the very next
 Session, will pass such a *Bill*, relating to
 the Premises as shall, in the probable
 Consequences thereof, advance His MA-
 JESTY's Glory, above all Crowns in *Chri-*
stendom, and universally promote His
 Peoples Common-Good, and particularly
 give, unto those Subscribers, all due En-
 couragements, vigorously to prosecute,
 this charitable and beneficial Design. But
 it's humbly hop'd, and desir'd, That in
 this desir'd *Charter*, and *Bill*, such pro-
 per Clauses, may be inserted, as may
 D effectua

effectually prevent, all Stock-jobbing Practices, in relation thereunto

AND I do humbly beg leave to say, that I have already receiv'd some Assurances, from many Hundred Loyal Gentlemen, Merchants, Citizens, and others, that, whensoever His MAJESTY shall grant this desir'd Commission, they will then subscribe, Five Millions *Sterling*, upon such Terms, as, in His MAJESTY's Great Wisdom, shall appear necessary, for *beginning*, and *carrying on*, this *Great and Glorious Design*, of *Relieving, Reforming, and Implying*, all the Poor of *Great Britain*; But Those Subscribers desire, first to begin this charitable Design, *for those Poor only*, who live within the Bills of Mortality. And

I shall now beg leave to submit, to the Judicious Consideration of our LEGISLATURE.

SOME GENERAL HEADS, for Relieving, Reforming, and Implying, all the Poor of Great-Britain, and gradually sinking the Poor Rates, now paid. And I shall humbly propose,

First,

First, How all the Poor, whose *Infancy, Age, or Infirmities*, render them *incapable* of Labour, may be comfortably *maintain'd*; and none of them, or any others, shall be then *oblig'd*, or permitted to beg. And

IN order thereunto, it will, in my humble Opinion, be necessary, that this desir'd Corporation should build, in some very healthy Air, and very near the River of *Thames*,

THREE convenient Hospitals, for all those Poor, within the Bills of Mortality.

THE FIRST of these, for all their Children, under Three Years of Age.

THE SECOND, for all those Poor, who are *sick, or lame*. And,

THE THIRD, for all those Poor, whose Years have rendered them incapable of Labour. And

SOME *Divines, Physicians, Apothecaries, and Surgeons*, to belong to, and to be
D 2 reli-

dent near those Hospitals, in order to the constant discharge of their respective Duties, in relation to all the Members, of those Hospitals. And all Persons, belonging to those three Hospitals, to be supplied, with all Things necessary, and convenient, from their respective Circumstances, for the *Produce*, of those Estates, which shall belong to that Corporation, and from the Labours of those Persons, who shall live under, their Authority, and all proper Officers, belonging to those three Hospitals, to be allow'd, over and above their whole Maintenance, some reasonable Sallaries, according to their respective Stations.

I SHALL now humbly submit to Consideration.

How religiously and industriously to *breed-up, bind-up, set-up, or marry-off*, all those Children, who shall live under this desir'd Corporation. And

IT is humbly propos'd, That, for those Purposes, COLLEGIATE-CITIES, for encouraging *Art, Industry, and Trade*, may be built, by this propos'd Corporation, in the most *healthy* Air, and near the River of *Thames*. And that each of those Collegiate-Cities, may be built large

large enough, for, at least, TWENTY THOUSAND *Inhabitants*.

AND, that, as near, as may be had, to each of those Collegiate-Cities, about Ten Thousand Acres, be *rented* or purchas'd, by this Corporation. —

AND that, in each of those *Collegiate-Cities*, the most convenient Places may be built, for exercising those *Mechanical-Trades*, and Manual-Occupations, which, in each of those Cities, are intended, principally to be practis'd. And the most *Ingenious Artists*, of both Men and Women, for each Kind of those *Mechanical-Arts*, may be *hir'd*, for *instructing* those Children, both *Males* and *Females*, according to their respective Capacities, in those respective *Mechannical-Arts*, for which they shall respectively appear to be the best-qualified. And those Children to begin to be taught at three Years of Age.

AND *in order to encourage those Children, to be Religious, Sober, Ingenious, and Industrious.*

Habits, of all Common-Degrees of Finesses, may hang before their Faces, and over those Cloaths, the following,
or

or some more encouraging Inscription
may be plac'd, *viz.*

Win Gold, and wear it.

AND, its humbly propos'd, that each
of those Children, may *eat, drink, lodge*
and *wear* Cloaths, according to their
respective Deserts. And in order there-
unto

THAT very *Regular* and *Just Accounts*
may be kept, of what each Child shall
earn. And the *Diet, Lodging, and Ap-
parel*, of each Child to be, according to
his and her *Ingenuity* and *Industry*. And

By thus distinguishing each Childs
Rewards, according to their respective
Deserts, they will, probably by these
Means, be mov'd, strenuously to endea-
vour to excell each other, in what they
shall be respectively taught. And, here-
by, they may become, both *Ingenious*
and *Habitually Industrious*. And I do

HUMBLY propose (for the Reasons
hereafter mention'd) that all those
Collegiate-Cities, for encouraging *Art,*
Industry, and Trade, should be built near
the River of *Thames*.

First,

First, FOR the Cheapness of *Water-Carriage*, which, in many Instances, is not above *one Twentieth Part* of the Charge, of *Land-Carriage*.

Secondly, THAT those *Collegiate-Cities*, may supply themselves, with all Sorts of *Sea-Fish*. And thereby have the better Opportunities, of breeding-up many Thousands of their Boys to the Sea, and making them *able Sailors*. But

Thirdly and Principally, THAT all the Boys, under this propos'd Authority, which, in *Bodily Strength* shall seem qualify'd, for the *Sea* or *Land-Service*, may be well instructed, in the respective Duties, of both a *SAILOR*, and a *SOLDIER*. For

IT s farther humbly propos'd, That very near each of those Cities, several very *small Ships*, may constantly lie ready rigg'd, on Board of which Ships, those Boys, at their Play-times, from Eight Years of Age, to Twelve Years old, may be daily instructed.

(1.) IN

(1.) IN the Names of all Parts of the Ship, both in HULK and RIGGING, and the proper Services to each of them belonging, and the proper Names of every Thing to each of them belonging. And of what use each Part is, and HOW every Part of the *Rigging*, relates to some other Parts thereof. And the *due Proportions* to be observ'd, in all Parts of the *Rigging*, according to the *Ship*, or *Vessel*, whereunto they are apply'd. And whilst all those Boys, are in all those Things, instructing, they are also to be daily, in their Play-times, exercis'd, on Board such Ships, in all Parts of the Duty, of a Common-Sailor, as much as their Strength, and that Service, will admit of, when that Ship is not actually sailing. And all these Boys taught, to *Knot*, and *Splice*. And farther taught to do every other Thing, relating to the Ship, and which is proper for those Boys, *then to Learn*. And

To the End that all those Instructions, may be given those Boys, after the best Manner.

I do farther humbly propose, That some of the most understanding, and most experienced *Masters* of Ships, who
are

are Members of *Trinity-House*, and have run through all the *Duties* and *Stations* of an *able Sailor*, and so have the *Practical Knowledge* thereof, may compose a *Book*, wherein shall be contain'd, all the proper *Instructions*, which are to be given to those *Boys*, to teach them the *practical Duty* of a *Sailor*. I mean as to the *working Part* of a *Sailor*, and not the *Navigating Part*, which doth more properly belong to the *Mathematicks*.

WHICH *Book*, when so compos'd, by those particular Members of *Trinity-House*, may be revis'd, and consider'd, and, if requisit, corrected by the most knowing Members of *Trinity-House*. And then perus'd and approv'd of, by the *Navy-Board*. And last of all to pass, the *Approbation* of the *Lord-High-Admiral*, or *Lords Commissioners* of the *Admiralty*, for the *Time*, and may then be entitl'd.

THE BRITISH SAILORS DAILY EX-
ERCISE.

AND it is humbly propos'd, that,
according to the *Methods*, therein to
E be

be prescrib'd, those Boys may be daily exercis'd, from Eight Years old, until Twelve Years of Age.

AND every one of those Boys, to be Thrice a Week (during those Four Years) exercis'd also at Land Arms, by some experienc'd superannuated Serjeants. So that some Time in every Week, and during those Hours, which are now generally spent in Play, and sometimes now spent in that which is much worse than Play. And that *both those Exercises*, may be made very *acceptable* to those Children.

IT is farther humbly propos'd, That some proper Rewards may be daily given to those Boys, who shall best perform those Exercises. And some distinguishing Habits, upon Sundays, and Holy-days, to be worn by those, who shall excell the rest in such Discipline. And those Boys to have Naval and Military Titles, in Offices and Commands, over the rest of the Boys, in such their Naval and Martial Discipline.

THESE, or any other more proper, and more encouraging Considerations, will beget, in all Boys of *Capacity* and *Spirit*, an *Emulation* to excell the Rest of

of the Boys, in such Martial and Naval Discipline.

AND I do farther most humbly propose, That, at Twelve Years of Age, those Boys should be put to Sea, either in the Service of this Corporation, as hereafter propos'd, or in some other Service, for the Coasting Trade, or short Voyages, and so continued at Sea for Seven Years.

AND within those Seven Years, all those Boys (who are of any Capacity) will be taught, how to perform the Duty both of a *Sailor* and a *Soldier*, and so become the best Marines in *Christendom*, and still ready for the Nations Service. And it is farther humbly propos'd, That, at Nineteen Years of Age, those Boys, who shall desire any Mechannical Trade, may be bound out, *but only for Five Years*, to those Mechannical-Trades, which they shall respectively desire, to be bound unto. And during such their Apprenticeships,

THE Masters of those Boys shall be oblig'd to allow them some small Time in every Week, to be exercis'd at Arms, and, if near those Collegiate-Cities, to be exercis'd on Board those Ships, which, as

before, be ready rigg'd for those Purposes ;
And to give the greatest Encouragements
to those Boys, who (by their natural
Strength and Courage) shall appear the best
qualify'd to serve their King and their
Country.

It is farther most humbly propos'd,
That, this desir'd Corporation shall pro-
vide for those Boys, even during their
Apprenticeships, much better *Cloaths*,
both *Linnen* and *Woollen*, than any other
Youths of their Rank, and Condition,
wear. And, at Holy-times, each of
those Boys, shall receive, from this propos'd
Corporation, some Money to spend. And,
when they are out of their respective Ser-
vitudes, they shall be allow'd, by this Cor-
poration, at least, to the Value of Twen-
ty Pounds, in necessary Tools, for their
respective Trades, in Household Furniture,
and in Money. And when any of those
Youths shall die, during their Appren-
ticeships, they shall be bury'd at the
Charge of this Corporation.

*And as a farther Encouragement to those
Youths, to serve their King and Country.*

I do further most humbly propose, That
such of those young Men, who, by or-
der

der of the Legislature, shall enter themselves VOLUNTIERS, in the *Sea*, or *Land-Service*, and shall therein continue three Years; they shall from thenceforth, when duly discharg'd from that Service, be Free to set up their respective Trades in any City, or Corporation-Town in *Great-Britain*.

THE general Freedom in all those Cities and Towns, was several times given, by *Acts of Parliament*, in the two last Reigns, to those *Sailors* and *Soldiers*, who shou'd three Years continue in the *Sea*, or *Land-Service*, during those two last Wars. And,

As a farther Incouragement to serve the Publick, in any future Wars, I do farther humbly propose, That all those Men, who shall stand entred, as ready Volunteers for *Sea* or *Land-Service*, shall for ever be exempted from all Parish and Ward-Offices, and each of them, shall also receive, from this desir'd Corporation, Forty Shillings *per Annum*, even for those Years, when they shall not actually be in either *Sea*, or *Land-Service*.

And, in order to make all these Young Men in particular the more zealous to oppose

oppose the Pretender, and all other Popish Pretenders to the British Throne.

IT is farther most humbly propos'd, That a plain, short, rational Discourse, upon the *treacherous*, and *cruel Principles and Practises* of the *Roman Church*, shall be Printed, and given by the said Corporation, to all the Members thereof. In which Discourse, the JUSTICE and NECESSITY of excluding all *Papists* from the *British Throne*, shall be plainly prov'd. And therein shall be very particularly set forth, Historical Accounts of the *Parisian Massacre*, in 1572. And of the *Gunpowder-Treason*, in 1605. And of the *Irish-Massacre*, in 1641. And all those three *Treacherous Cruelties*, judiciously drawn, in their true and proper Colours. And, in that Discourse it will be plainly prov'd, That all those *Treacheries*, and *Cruelties*, towards those massacred Protestants, proceeded from that very *barbarous* and *devilish* Spirit, which still remains in the *Roman Church*. And to this very *Popish Cruelty*, this Kingdom must be subject, if the Pretender, or any other Popish Prince, shall possess the *British Throne*. And,

THE

THE Consideration of those treacherous Cruelties, which threaten our *Church* and *State*, from *Popish-Powers*. And,

THE Consideration of the many before-mention'd *Benefits*, *Privileges*, and *Advantages*, granted to those *Voluntiers*, to fight for their *Religion*, their *King*, their *Liberties* and *Laws*, shall oblige them (upon some few Days Notice) to enter themselves into the *Sea*, or *Land-Service*, whensoever the Legislature shall require the same. And,

THAT those qualify'd *Sailors* and *Soldiers*, may not be discourag'd, from the Consideration of their having Wives and Children.—

IT is therefore humbly propos'd, That all the Widows and Orphans of those, who shall die, or be kill'd, in the Nation's Service, shall be respected, by this Corporation, in a very particular Manner, and be provided for, with better Necessaries, and more valuable Conveniencies of Life, than other Widows and Orphans, shall receive from this Corporation. But those Widows and Orphans, are not to be then maintain'd in Idleness; for they must then perform such Services, as, by that Corporation, shall be then reasonably

bly requir'd from their respective Capacities. And,

SUCH, or the like incouraging, and grateful Considerations, are, in my humble Opinion, justly due from the PUBLICK, as a grateful Remembrance of *those Men*, who, upon all just Occasions, voluntarily entred themselves in the Service of their *King* and their *Country*. And so, might be justly said, by their *LIVING*, and *DYING*, highly so promote the COMMON-GOOD, of both KING and KINGDOM.

AND, it is humbly hoped, That *those large Allowances*, in many Respects, thus to be made to *those Voluntiers* and their surviving *Widows* and *Orphans*, will inflame all *Men* of Consideration and Courage, to venture their *Lives* with Chearfulness, in the Service of so generous a *King*, and so grateful a *Kingdom*.

AND I shall now beg leave, humbly to propose a Method, How this desir'd Corporation, shall mightily improve all Parts of the Mechanicks. And, How all Parts of HUSBANDRY, GARDENING, and FORESTING, may be likewise improv'd, by this desir'd Authority over the Poor. For,

IT

It is farther humbly propos'd, That this Corporation, after some Years establish'd, shall erect very convenient Colleges, for studying all Branches of the Mechanicks, in order to the greatest Improvements which can be made, in every Part thereof.

THESE Colleges may probably improve some Parts of the *Mechanicks*, as much as most Parts of the *Smithery-Trade*, hath been (within fifty Years) improv'd at *Birmingham*. Now some Sorts of the Iron-Manufactures, can be now bought at *Birmingham* for 20 s. which could not, fifty Years past, be bought in *London* for ten Pounds. And I can now have some Things better done by *Joyners* and *Carvers*, in their respective Trades, for ten Shillings, than fifty Years ago, could be perform'd so well, for treble that Price.

MANY more Instances might be given of the great Improvements lately made, in most other Parts of the *Mechanicks*. And from Experience, and the Reason of Things, this one following general Rule being observ'd, every Manufacture may be much farther improv'd, both as to *Goodness*, and *Cheapness*, viz.

F

LET

Let each Manufacture, be DIVIDED and SUBDIVIDED, into as many Branches, as possibly it can, and let each Person be oblig'd to keep to ONE PART ONLY, and not use himself to work upon Things, which require Performances of very different Kinds.

THIS Rule hath been for some Years much observ'd in *Bermingham*, in the *Smithery-Trade*. And the same Rule hath, in *London*, been observ'd in the *Watch-making Trade*, and in several other Kinds of Manufactures.

THIS Rule, being strictly observ'd in Spining all Sorts of Threads, in *Wooll*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Cotton*, *Silk* and *Mohair*, would probably very much advance the Spining-Trade, so that each Part might be then done, both *better*, and *cheaper*, than can be now perform'd by those, who Spin Threads of *various Kinds*, and which some times require a loose, and other times, an hard twisted Yarn. For there are Worsted Threads, from Eight-pence *per Pound* Spining, to Twelve Shillings *per Pound* Spining.

THE finest worsted Yarn, shall run near four thousand Yards to an Ounce, and one Ounce of the coarsest Worsted, doth not run above 200 Yards. So that

that the finest, is twenty times finer than the coarsest Sort ; and the Price paid for Spining one Pound of the best Worsted, is twenty times more than is now paid for Spining, the coarsest Worsted Yarn.

THERE are some coarse Flaxen-threads, spun for Three-pence *per* Pound, and then sold, for Nine-pence *per* Pound, and in foreign Parts there is Flax now Spun so fine, that one Ounce thereof, hath been sold in *London* for five Guineas ; so that the finest Flaxen-thread hath been here sold, for two thousand, two hundred and forty times the Price of the coarsest Flaxen-thread. And one Ounce, of the coarsest Flaxen-thread, may not reach above 200 hundred Yards ; whereas the finest Flaxen-thread, now Spun by Children under seven Years of Age, shall reach twelve thousand Yards, which is Sixty times the length of the coarsest Sort.

AND the intermediate Yarns and Threads, in Worsted and in Flax, between the finest, and the coarsest, Sort of each Kind, are (almost) infinite. And some of those in each Kind, must be hard twisted, and some very loose twisted, according to the various Purposes, for which each Sort is respectively to be applied.

ply'd. And therefore, when some particular Persons are oblig'd, to keep to the Spinning of one Kind of Thread only, and not suffer'd to shift, from *Fine* to *Coarse*, from *loose* to *hard twisted Threads*. Each Sort, will then be Spun, *much better*, and *quicker*, than they could be done, when the same Persons often change their Hands, to the different Sorts of Threads, herein before particularly mention'd.

AND, as there are innumerable Sorts of Threads, each Kind whereof is best Spun by those, who keep to one Sort only. So there are very many, and various Kinds of Weaving; and every one of these is best perform'd, when every Weaver keeps to *one Sort only*, and never turns his Hand, to weave Manufactures of divers, and very different Kinds. And many thousand Children are now employ'd in Weaving, as well as Spinning. *And it is ten thousand Pities, that, some hundred thousand Poor-British-Children (now under twelve Years of Age, are Begging, Stealing, or Starving, and now Breeding-up, by their ignorant, and vicious Parents, in Idleness, Common-begging, and many other Vices, and in very miserable Circumstances) should be any longer permitted to continue miserable in themselves,*

selves, and such a Charge, Loss, and Shame to their Native Country. When by some proper, super-intendant Authority over the Poor, they may be made happy in themselves, and very instrumental in *raising the Wealth, Strength, and Glory of their Native Country.* For *Children under seven Years old, are* capable of being employ'd, in very many Sorts of Manufactures, besides ——— Spining, or Weaving. And I have just Cause to think that, no Kingdom, or State upon Earth, hath more Sorts of Manufactures, than are now made, in this united Kingdom. And most of our present Manufactures, have been much improv'd, within forty Years past, and it is the Opinion, of some of the most Ingenious, in every Kind of Manufacture, that each Sort is capable, of much farther Improvements. —

BUT it would require Volumes, particularly to treat, of what Improvements might be made, in each, and every Kind of Manufacture. But,

NOTHING is more necessary for the Support of Life, than *Husbandry and Gardening*; and both these, within this present Age, have been mightily improv'd, and nothing is more capable than these,
of

of much farther Improvements , if the most proper Measures were taken in order thereunto ; for one Acre of Land, with less than one Peck of Seed, hath produc'd, two hundred and twenty Bushels ; whereas, in the common Methods practis'd by Husbandmen, two Bushels of Seed, in one Acre, doth not now produce twenty Bushels, taking one Year with another, and one Acre with another, throughout the Kingdom. So that one Acre of Wheat, judiciously manag'd, hath produc'd, from less than the tenth Part of the Wheat, now sown, *ten times* the Quantity of Wheat, which hath been generally produced from an Acre, throughout the Kingdom.

AND what hath been already done, in that Affair, may be often repeated, by observing the like judicious Method, which hath been practis'd, in relation thereunto. And,

THIS great Production of *Two hundred and twenty* Bushels of Wheat, from one Acre, and one Peck of Seed-Corn, is not surprizing to him, who knows, that one Grain of Wheat, at once setting, hath produced two thousand five hundred Grains. And one Grain of Barly, at once setting
hath

hath produc'd *six thousand five hundred* Grains.—

WHEREAS, in Fact, *every Bushel* of Wheat sown, doth not, one with another, produce ten-fold. And every Bushel of Barly sown, doth not, one with another, produce twelve-fold.

AND whereas one Acre of Good-feeding Ground, will not Annually now feed, one large Ox.— But one good Acre of Land, may be so judiciously manag'd, as from the Annual Produce thereof, twenty Oxen may be Annually fed, and made, much fatter, than one Ox is now made in one Year, from the Grass of one Acre. For one good Acre of Land, by judicious Management, may produce, in one Year, *two hundred thousand Weight*, of such Nourishment, as by artful Management, shall be much more nourishing, than *two hundred thousand Weight* of Feeding-Grass, doth now prove, in feeding Cattle.— Whereas one Acre, of good Feeding-Ground, doth not Annually produce, five thousand Weight of Grass, for Oxen to feed upon. And that Annual Production of Feeding-Grass, is but the *fortieth Part*, of that Weight, which may be produc'd in one Year, and from one Acre, and of much better,

better, and quicker Nourishment, than Grass now proves, in Feeding Cattle.

MANY Volumes have been writ, by several Ingenious Men, upon improving *Husbandry, Gardening and Foresting*: And herein, I can only give some few Instances of what may be done, by such Improvements. But whatever may be done, in every Part of these useful, and pleasant Studies, may probably be discover'd, by this propos'd Corporation, for *Relieving and Employing the Poor*. Because,

It is humbly hoped, That this desir'd Corporation, after some Years Establishment, may build very convenient Colleges, for Studying the Improvements, of *Husbandry, Gardening, and Foresting*, in their several and respective Branches.— And that these Colleges may be supply'd, with some of the most skilful Husbandmen, and some of the most judicious Gardeners.

AND, it is humbly propos'd, That to each of these Colleges, there may belong a sufficient Number of Acres of Land, and those Acres of various Sorts of Land, in order to try proper Experiments, in all Parts of *Husbandry, Gardening, and Foresting*.— And in those Colleges, the
 respective

respective natural Causes of Growth of the most useful *Herbs, Shrubs, and Trees*, will be particularly study'd. And how *each*, and every *natural Cause* of Growth, may probably be improv'd by Art, much beyond what they now are, in the common Methods of the present Applications. By such Studies, and repeated Applications, in proper Experiments, the Physical Powers, of all Kinds of Manures, now used, may probably be more fully discover'd than as yet they have been. And How, by proper Mixtures of those Manures, and some other proper Additions thereunto, the natural Cause of Vegetation may be so far increas'd, as to produce many pleasant, useful, and surprising Effects, in very profitable Productions.

AND in such Colleges, Gentlemens Sons may be maintain'd in *Diet, Lodging, Cloaths*, and all other Necessaries and suitable Conveniences relating to these Studies, for thirty Pounds *per Head, per Annum*.

BUT Shopkeepers, or Farmers Sons, may be therein maintain'd, in all those Necessaries, and suitable Conveniences of Life, for ten Pound *per Head, per An-*
G NUM.

num. And both those Annual Payments of Thirty Pounds *per Annum*, and Ten Pounds *per Annum*, in the whole, or in Part, to be receiv'd by this desir'd Corporation, in *Corn, Flesh, Butter, Cheese, Wooll, Hemp, Straw*, or any other Annual Production from Land ; or in Money.

HAVING herein propos'd a Method, for improving *Husbandry, Gardening, and Forresting*, I shall in the next Place shew how beneficially, for our COMMON-GOOD, this desir'd Corporation over the Poor may be imploy'd, in erecting PUBLICK-GRANARIES.

AND several Ingenious Gentlemen have observ'd, that *Great-Britain* is very defective, in not providing *Publick-Granaries*, wherein we may, when Corn is cheap, lay up vast Quantities of Grains of all Kinds, especially those Sorts which are most proper for Bread, against Times of Dearth. Because it's generally believ'd, that we have not, at the beginning of any Harvest old Corn sufficient, for six Months supply. And therefore if *Great-Britain* should be afflicted, with Three Years, of such Scarcity of Grain, as not annually to afford *one half* of that Quantity of Grain, which we do generally, annually

nually consume — Such an Home Misfortune, may more *impoverish* the Kingdom, and *destroy* more useful *Britons*, than Twenty Years, Foreign War.

SOME Gentlemen have observ'd, that Defects, in our Harvests, may raise the Price of Corn in the following Proportions, *viz.*

Defect.	Above the common Rates.	
1 Tenth	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{w. l raise the Price} \end{array} \right\}$	3 Tenths.
2 Tenths		8 Tenths.
3 Tenths		1. 6. Tenths.
4 Tenths		2. 8. Tenths.
5 Tenths		4. 5. Tenths.
		} Dearer.

So that when Corn rises, to treble the Common-Rate, it may be presum'd, we then want above a Third of the Common Produce — But if we should want five Tenths, or half the Common Produce, the Price would then rise to near Five Times the Common Rate.

Now for as much, as such a prudent Provision of Grain, in Publick Granaries, seems necessary to prevent our *Rich*, from exporting their *Corn*, for Bread, in Times of Dearth — And as necessary to preserve the Lives of our industrious

G 2

Poor,

Poor, under such a Calamity — Many Thousands therefore of our Poor, could not be, more prudently employ'd, than in building such *Publick-Granaries*, and in supplying those Granaries, with sufficient Stores of Corn, of all Kinds — For, without such a prudent Precaution,

Two Years Scarcity of Grains, may probably drains this Nation of more Cash, than Ten Years, in a flourishing Trade, can regain — And when, from these *Publick-Granaries*, we can supply both ourselves, and our Neighbours, in Times of Dearth — We may then probably get, in Two Years Time, more Coin, for CORN, from *one neighbouring Nation, labouring under the want of Bread*, Than we may probably gain, from all other Nations, by *Ten Years flourishing Trade* — Seeing therefore,

THE *securing* both our own *Lives*, and those of our Neighbours. And

THE *preserving* and *increasing* our Coin, and, consequently, *raising*, our *Wealth*, and *Strength*, may be the probable Effects of Building, and *well-storing* Publick Granaries.

AND for as much, as no private Persons, can be so capable, of effecting those
great

great and expensive Performances ; as this desir'd Corporation may do — Its therefore humbly hop'd, that, for this Reason, our Legislature will be the sooner induc'd, to give BEING to such a *Political-Body*, as, by their *Publick-Granaries*, may, under God, preserve, enrich and strengthen their KING and their Country — When some neighbouring Nations, *Egyptian-like*, are forc'd to Part with their most valuable Effects, and all their Cash, to purchase Bread.

AND in those Publick Granaries, any private Mens Grain may be kept, for Eight-pence per Quarter per Annum, until they can get a reasonable Price for that Corn.

AND Gentlemen, and Farmers, may be then supply'd with Money, by this desir'd Corporation, upon their Corn, therein laid up, to the value of *Two Thirds*, of the Common Price, and, pay only, after the Rate of *Five per Cent. per Ann.* for the Money so to be lent, upon that Corn.

AND then Farmers will not be forc'd, as they have been, to sell their Corn, when too cheap, to pay their Rents. For by such Loans, upon their Corn, they

they will be supply'd with Money, to pay their Rents, and to answer all other Occasions.

AND this Corporation may be restrain'd, from selling their own Corn, at Home, unless Bread be very dear--- And they may likewise, by Law be restrain'd from selling any Corn Abroad, unless when our Corn is very cheap at Home——

AND, its great Pity, that some Millions of Acres of Land, should now be (in Comparison) of no Use to the Nation, when by this desir'd Corporation, they may be improv'd, and made fit for Tillage, and thereby, as before propos'd, become a National Wealth and Strength to the Kingdom——For

Great-Britain, and its neighbouring Islands, contain near Seventy Millions of Acres, and, at least, Fifteen Millions thereof consist, in *Forests, Chaises, Parks, Commons, Mcores, Mountains*, and, *now barren Lands*——But Two Millions thereof, which is but the Thirty-fifth Part of the whole Kingdom, being rented, or purchas'd, by this desir'd Corporation, and being, as before *improv'd* and *apply'd*, to the producing of Grain, to be laid
up

up in Publick-Granaries, against ^{Times} of Dearth — Those Two Millions of Acres, so improv'd, and apply'd, may become, an additional Wealth, of several Millions *Sterling per Ann.* to the Nation, and those Lands may probably employ, *several Hundred Thousand Poor*, and in such a Manner, as to produce that Corn, which, *in Times of DEARTH*, our Neighbours will gladly purchase, with Gold and Silver — For, the *Father of Lies*, once spake a Truth, when he said, *Skin, for Skin, yea, all that a Man hath, he will give, for his Life*, Job ii. 4.

BUT whatsoever Estates, this desir'd Corporation, shall either *Rent* or *Purchase* — Its necessary, with all Submission, that they should be restrain'd from selling any of the Produce of those Estates, unless in Corn, and that only, when Bread is very dear — For,

IF this desir'd Corporation, was to improve many Hundred Thousand Acres, of now un-improv'd Lands, and should sell their *Corn, Flesh, Butter, Cheeses, Hay, Straw, Wooll, Flax*, and other annual Productions from their Lands. They would thereby reduce, all improv'd Estates, and so lower the Rents, of our *Nobility and Gentry*

Gentry——Because that Corporation will be capable of selling those annual Productions, of their Estates, *much cheaper*, than any *Gentlemen*, or *Farmers*, can afford the like Goods —— For both *Gentlemen* and *Farmers*, must give their Servants, *Meat, Drink and Money* —— Whereas this desir'd Corporation, after some Years establish'd, will probably have *Six Hundred Thousand Peoples Labour* for nothing, besides the *Poor-Rates*, and *Occasional-Charities*, which is propos'd to be given them, for their maintaining all our *Impotent-Poor*, and *profitably-Employing*, all our *Capable-Poor*.

HAVING herein before shewn, *How* this propos'd Corporation, may profitably employ the Poor, in *Building and well-storing Publick-Granaries* —— And having therein set forth what great and *National-Benefits*, may be from thence receiv'd —— I shall in the next Place set forth.

HOW, by the Labour of the Poor, we may enable our Merchants, to undersell all others, in the most profitable Foreign Markets, and yet keep up the Price of Wool, and of those Wages, which shall be paid to all those, who shall not live under this propos'd Authority,

*Authority, for Relieving, and Employing, all
the Poor of Great-Britain.*

AND, to make this the more plainly appear, I will suppose, that the Goods, of all Kinds, which, from *Great-Britain*, are annually exported, to *Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey*, and the *Spanish-West-Indies*; (which Foreign Markets are, to us, the most profitable) are worth, *Four Millions Sterling*, as here bought — Now, this propos'd Corporation, by the Assistances to be receiv'd, from our *Poor-Rates, Occasional-Charities*, and *Forfeitures to the Poor*, and their great Gains, from the capable Poor's Labour, will be enabled, not only, maintain, all their *Impotent-Poor*, but also that Corporation, will be farther capable of giving our *British Merchants*, *Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per An.* in the Price of those *Four-Millions* worth of Goods, which shall, by them be exported, to those before mention'd Foreign Markets — And these *Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum*, may be given to our Merchants, by this propos'd Corporation, in the manner following, viz.

LET our Merchants buy, Two Mil-
lions worth of Goods, of those Britons,
H who

who shall not be under this propos'd Corporation——And let those Merchants but give such Evidence, as a proper Authority, for that Purpose appointed, shall require, that those Goods, are of such a Value, and, for those Purposes, bought——And then this propos'd Corporation, may be oblig'd to sell those Merchants, Two Millions worth more of Goods; and such Goods as those very Merchants shall choose, as most proper for those respective Markets. And those very Goods to be likewise valued, by disinterested and proper Judges, and for that Purpose, by Authority constituted——But for those Two Millions worth of Goods, thus to be bought of this propos'd Corporation, our Merchants shall give only *Sixteen Hundred Thousand Pounds*, and that is, Four Hundred Thousand Pounds less, than those Merchants paid to others, for the like value in Goods——And those Goods, thus to be bought of this Corporation, for Sixteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, shall be, in their respective Kinds, much better made, and much more valuable, than the Goods, as before bought, for Two Millions——

AND our Merchants being, as before, abated Four Hundred Thousand Pounds, in the Price of Four Millions worth of Goods, those Merchants can then give the better Price, for those Two Millions worth of Goods, which shall be made, by those Industrious *Britons*, who shall not be under the Government, of this propos'd Authority over the Poor.

AND from these Considerations, those Industrious *Britons*, not under this propos'd Authority, may receive the better Wages——And the Wooll us'd, in making-up a Great Part of those Four Millions worth of Goods, will then bear, the better Price——And the keeping up the Price of Wooll, and Wages, doth very much advance the Landed-Interest——Whereas every Penny in the Pound abated in the Price of Wooll, as shorn, is about Four Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, struck-off, from the Landed-Interest. For

THE Sheep and Lambs of *Great-Britain*, are suppos'd to be Thirty Millions; and each Fleece (one with another) reckon'd at Three Pound Weight, and every Pound of that Wooll, one with another, as shorn, valued at Eight-pence——Then

the whole annual Value of those Fleeces, will be Three Millions *Sterling* — And the Rents paid, for the pasturing and feeding our Sheep, may be suppos'd to be, about Three Millions *Sterling per An.* — Which Three Millions, are the Fifth Part of the *Landed-Rents*, of *Great-Britain* — And then every Penny in the Pound of Wooll, as above reckon'd, comes to near *Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum* — And its but reasonable, that all the Wooll of the Sheep and Lambs, as shorn, should pay all the Rents, for pasturing and feeding those Sheep and Lambs — And that the rest of the Farmers Gains, arising from their annual Growth in Flesh, and from their annual Increase in Numbers — Should go towards satisfying the Farmers, for their great Charge, and Trouble, in looking after their Sheep — And for their great Losses, often sustain'd, by too frequent *general Rotts*, and other Accidents —

AND the keeping up the Price of Wages, doth likewise advance the Landed-Interest — For

WHEN Masons work'd, Four Hundred Years since, for a Penny a Day, of our then Money, which is Three-pence of our

our now Money, for a Penny-weight of Silver, was then worth but one Penny, whereas it is now worth three-pence--Then all the Rents of *England*, were not above Four^{teen} Hundred Thousand Pounds *per An.* of our now Money. But now a Mason's Wages, are Three Shillings *per Day*, our Lands and Houses, are suppos'd to be worth, Fourteen Millions *Sterling, per An.*—And therefore every Penny in the Shiling, universally abated in Wages, throughout *Great-Britain*, is, at least, Five Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, struck-off from the Lands of *Great-Britain*—
—For, Three Parts in Four, of the Produce of Lands, are consum'd by those, who must get their Bread by their Labour—

AND when Poor-Wages are paid, *Art* and *Industry* is thereby discourag'd, for then, they who Labour, must live poorly—And consequently the annual Produce of Lands, will then come to a very Poor Market—And then our Farmers will be the less able to pay their Rents—And, in the Consequences thereof, our NOBILITY and GENTRY, in the Loss of their Rents, will be the greatest Loosers—

BUT

BUT when our Industrious People, are well paid for their *Art and Industry*; they are thereby encourag'd to be the more *Ingenious and Industrious*, and, from thence are enabled to lay out the more Money, for the Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life, and consequently *Corn, Flesh, Butter, Cheese*, and all other annual Productions from Land, will then bear the *better Price*; and the more Money will be then laid out, with *Shop-keepers*; and both *Farmers* and *Shopkeepers*, will be then enabled to pay their Rents —

AND from such Circulations in Trade, it will plainly appear, that a *great Part*, of what is paid to Industrious Britons, for their *Art and Industry*, is, at last, paid, to our NOBILITY and GENTRY, in RENTS, for *Lands, and Houses*.

Objection, IF any shall object, that it seems to them improbable, that this desir'd Corporation, for *Relieving and Employing* the Poor, shall be capable of giving annually to our Merchants, Four Hundred Thousand Pounds worth of Goods, and, at the same time, then also maintain, all Poor Britons, whose *Infancy, Age, or Infirmities* will render them altogether incapable of working — And
confe-

consequently all those Impotent-Poor, which by some are suppos'd to be *Three Hundred Thousand Souls*, will be a constant, heavy Charge, to that Corporation.

Answ. By the latter Part of this Discourse, I hope to prove that, this desir'd Corporation, when establish'd over all *Great-Britain*, will have *Six Hundred Thousand Peoples* Labour for NOTHING. Besides the *Poor-Rates*, *Occasional-Charities*, and *Forfeitures* to the Poor, which are propos'd to be *given* to this Corporation, for their maintaining all our Impotent-Poor, and profitably employing, all our now idle, and unprofitable Poor — And I hope it will then appear probable, by the latter Part of this Discourse, that when this desir'd Corporation hath, for some Years, had *only* the Poor, within the Bills of Mortality, under their Authority, they will even *then* have the Labour, of *Two Hundred Thousand capable Poor*, which will not then cost them ONE PENNY, besides what is, as above, given by the Nation, to this Corporation — And I hope it will farther appear probable, that *every capable Person*, which shall be employ'd, under this desir'd Authority,

city, will annually get, one with another, in LOCAL, or UNIVERSAL Wealth, at least, Ten Pound *per Annum*.

By *Local-Wealth*, I mean what is fix'd to the Place, and not removeable, such as *Lands*, and *Houses*, or Improvements of *Lands*, by *Building*, *Husbandry*, *Gardening*, &c. or making *Rivers* Navigable, or making *Roads*, which are now very bad, then not only passable but pleasant, to the Travellers——Or by any other Ways or Means, whereby some particular Parts of *Great-Britain*, may be very much improv'd,

By *Universal-Wealth*, I do intend any Sort of *Personal-Chattles*, such as *Money* or *Plate*, or any Sort of *Stocks*, within *Doors*, or without, or *Shipping*, or any *Goods*, *Wares*, or *Merchandizes*, of what *Nature* or *Kind* soever — For tho' some *Thousands* of *Women* and *Children*, who shall be then employ'd, may not get *Fifty Shillings*, *per Annum*. Yet many more *Thousands* of *Ingenious* and *Industrious Artists*, who will be then under that Authority, will get, to that Corporation, above *Twenty Shillings per Week*. For, it's well known, that many *Thousand Ingenious Mechanicks*, within
the

the Bills of Mortality, can now get
Thirty Shillings *per Week, per Man* —
And I have just Cause to think, that *Three Persons*, under this propos'd Authority,
shall do *more Work*, and that Work shall
be *much better*, done, than *Four such Persons*
now perform, throughout the King-
dom. For no capable People, under this
Authority, will be then forc'd to be idle.
But many Thousands, who now desire to
work, can't, at all Times now, get pro-
per Employments — And, that Corpora-
tion will be then capable of *dividing*, and
subdividing, all Mechanical Trades, into
more Branches than Private Persons can
do — And every Person will be then
kept, to that Part *only*, which he can
best perform, and thereby each Part will
be *sooner*, and *much better* perform'd, than
when the same Person, shall be forc'd to
turn his Hands, to Mechanical-Perform-
ances, of *different Kinds*, and which re-
quire, very *different Manual-Operations*,
in the Mechanicks — And all Me-
chanicks, under this desir'd Authority
will receive much *greater Encouragements*,
to be both *Ingenious*, and *Industrious*, than
are now given, by any Kingdom, or State

in *Christendom*, for the like Services——
And, generally speaking,

The best Rewards produce the best Services.

AND therefore, when this Corporation shall give our Merchans, *Four Hundred Thousand Pounds*, per Annum *in Goods*, to enable them to undersell our Rivals, in Foreign Markets —— That Corporation will thereby give those Merchants *only* Forty Thousand Peoples Labour (reckoning Ten Pounds *per Ann.* for each Person's Labour) whereas, when this Corporation shall have all *Great-Britain* under their Authority, they will then have *Six Hundred Thousand* Poor's Labour *for nothing---* And when that Corporation shall have only the Poor, within the Bills of Mortality, under their Authority, they will then probably have *Two Hundred Thousand Peoples Labour for nothing.* And then, by giving Forty Thousand of these Peoples Labour to the Merchant, they do but give the *Fifth Part of their Gain*, from the Poor, within the Bills of Mortality only. And what is thus given to the Merchant, is, in the natural Consequences thereof, *given to the Nation* ; and that too,

too, *in the most beneficial manner*. For nothing can more tend to the *increasing* our National *Wealth* and *Strength*, than by enabling our Merchants to undersell all others in Foreign Markets — For, by this Means, we shall mightily *increase* our Trade, both Domestic and Foreign — And from *thence*, we shall enrich all *Britons*, from the PRINCE, to the Peasant.

I SHALL, in the next Place, endeavour to prove, that this Corporation can carry on the FISHERY, upon *cheaper Terms*, than any other Body of Men whatsoever — And cheaper than the DUTCH now do, or ever CAN *Fish*, and carry such Fish to Foreign Markets. And to make this the more plainly appear, I shall now consider the Charge of the FISHERY, under Four General Heads, *viz.*

First, THE Charge of Building or Buying all Ships, and other Vessels necessary with their Rigging and other Necessaries.

Secondly, THE Charge of Nets and Hooks and other such incident Articles of Charge.

I 2

Thirdly,

Thirdly, THE victualling those Ships and Vessels. And

Lastly, THE Wages paid those Men and Boys employ'd therein as Sailors---
And

If this Corporation can discharge all those Four General Articles of Charge, upon much cheaper Terms, than the *Dutch*, or any other Body of Men can do — Then this Corporation will be able to supply Foreign Markets with Fish, upon much *cheaper Terms*, than any other Persons whatsoever.

Now the Building and Rigging of those Ships, and other Fishing Vessels--- And the furnishing them with *Nets*, and *Hooks*, and all other such necessary Incidents, will be cheapest done by those, who can have the Labour of *Shipwrights*, and all other Mechanicks, to be employ'd, in relation thereunto, upon the cheapest Terms — If therefore this propos'd Corporation can have Shipwrights, and all other Mechanicks relating to the *Fishery* upon better Terms, than the *Dutch* ever had, or can ever have--Then
will

will this Corporation have all such their necessary Shipping, and their Nets and Hooks, and all other necessary Appurtenances, upon cheaper Terms, than the *Dutch* can be supply'd therewith. And if this Corporation shall be able to victual their Ships, to be employ'd therein, at a cheaper Rate, than the *Dutch* now do, or ever can. Then will this Corporation, from thence, be capable of carrying on their Fishery, at a cheaper Rate, than the *Dutch* now do. In order to which, I will suppose, that every *Man* and *Boy*, employ'd on board any Ship or Vessel in the *Dutch-Fishery*, and in carrying that Fish to Foreign Markets, is Twenty Shillings *per Head per Month*. And I will suppose that there are *One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Men* and *Boys*, employ'd by the *Dutch*, on board those Vessels--Then their Victualling will come to, One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds *per Menssem* --- And, reckoning Thirteen Months to the Year, that annual Charge, in victualling, will be *One Million Five Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pounds*. And supposing the Wages of those 120 Thousand Men and Boys employ'd as Sailors, to be Twenty Shillings *per Head*
per

per Menssem. Then the Wages of those 120 Thousand Sailors will be likewise One Million Five Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pounds *per An.* — So that the Victualling and Wages of those 120 Thousand *Dutch-Fishery-Sailors*, do annually amount unto Three Millions One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling,

If it shall be objected, That 120 Thousand *Dutch-Sailors*, are not now employ'd, in relation to their Fishery. I shall only at present, return this——

Answer, THAT Sir John Burroughs, about 1633, writ a Discourse, relating to the then *Dutch Fishery*, and therein did very particularly enumerate all the Vessels, then employ'd by the *Dutch* in their *Fishery*, and in those Vessels there were then employ'd One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Sailors of Men and Boys—— And no Man can reasonably think, that the *Dutch-Fishery*, is now less, than it then was. And in a late Discourse, upon the *Dutch-Fishery*, it is said, That, in 1669, the States General did order a particular Account to be taken of all their Subjects, and of their respective Qualities, Professions, and Means of Living, and that it then appear'd the whole Number

ber of those Subjects, was, Two Millions,
Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Souls.
And *Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand*
Dutch Men, Women and Children, were
then employ'd in Relation to their Fi-
shery — Of which last Number in Sai-
lors. 120,000

In all Mechanical Trades, and
other Matters, relating to that } 330,000
Fishery, —————

Employ'd in the *Dutch-Fishery*. 450,000
And let it be suppos'd that those 330
Thousand Men, Women and Children,
employ'd in Relation to that Fishery, do
cost the *Dutch*, one with another, Six
Pound *per Head per Ann.* in all their Ne-
cessaries, and suitable Conveniencies of
Life — Then the Maintenance of those
330 Thousand, will be One Million and
980 Thousand Pounds *per Ann.* which
One Million and 980 Thousand Pounds,
being added to those Three Millions and
120 Thousand Pounds, as before reckon-
ed to be the annual Charge, of Victualling
and Wages, which their 120 *Thousand Dutch-*
Fishery-Sailors occasion'd, than the whole
Charge of those 450 Thousand *Dutch-*
Subjects, said to be employ'd in Relation
to

to their Fishery, doth amount unto Five Millions, and 100 Thousand Pounds—— Besides which great annual Charge—— There are also many other *chargeable Articles*, relating to the *Dutch Fishery*—— As *Pitch, Tar, Hemp, Flax, Timber*, of several Sorts, *Iron, Copper, Lead*, and some other Particulars, which are not *Dutch-Productions*, but must be annually purchas'd, in great Quantities, to carry on that Fishery. So that the whole *Dutch* annual Charge, relating to their Fishery, may be well reckon'd to be, *Five Millions, and Five Hundred Thousand Pounds*—— But if this desir'd Corporation, for *Relieving and Employing* the Poor, is once well establish'd, after some few Years Settlement, they will probably have for NOTHING, the Labour, of *Six Hundred Thousand* capable Men, Women and Children. Out of which Number, there may be constantly employ'd, of Men and Boys, *as Sailors*, at least, *One Hundred and Fifty Thousand*—— And every Two Thousand Mechanics, out of those 600 Thousand, shall do *more work*, and that work shall be much *better done*, than is now performed, by Three Thousand such Mechanics, in any Part of *Europe*.

By which Means this Corporation will be capable of underselling the *Dutch* in Foreign Markets.

AND besides those great Advantages beforemention'd which we have, above the *Dutch*, in Relation to the Fishery; we have this farther great Benefit, that the most *valuable Fisheries*, are upon our own Coasts. Whereas the *Dutch* must sail, more than One Hundred Leagues to some of them.

I SHALL now endeavour to prove, That this propos'd Corporation will have the Labour, of *Six Hundred Thousand capable Persons* for NOTHING, besides the *Poor-Rates*, *Occasional-Charities*, and the *Forfeitures to the Poor*, all which are suppos'd to be given to this Corporation.

AND in order to make this the more plainly appear, I will suppose that, all the Poor of *Great-Britain*, which, in Time, may come under the Authority of this Corporation, are Fifteen Hundred Thousand Souls, and that of these, there will constantly be, *Three Hundred Thousand Persons*, who, through *Infancy*, *Age*, or *Infirmities*, will be incapable of Labour, and these incapable Poor, will always remain, a *Dead Charge*, to this Corporation.

poration; but notwithstanding that Dead-Weight, this Corporation's CLEAR GAINS, from the Labour of the Twelve Hundred Thousand capable Poor will be several Millions Sterling *per An.*

To make this the more evident, I will endeavour to make a probable Estimate of what Number of Persons will be necessarily employ'd, in providing all the *Necessaries* and suitable *Conveniencies* of Life, for those 1,500,000 Poor, and for all their Superior and Inferior Officers, necessary to be employ'd, as proper Superintendants over those Poor, in their several and respective Stations. And I will suppose that One Million and 200 Thousand Acres, with Judicious and Industrious Management will be sufficient for the Maintenance of those 1,500,000, and their Superior and Inferior Officers — This I know is not one Acre to each Head, and yet the 1,200,000 Acres may be sufficient, when 120,000 Acres thereof shall be converted into Gardening-Ground — For each of those 120 Thousand Acres, when Judiciously and Industriously manag'd, may produce, in such Herbs and Roots, as may be proper Nourishment for Man, or Beast, One Hundred

Hundred Thousand Weight *per An.* —

Whereas each Acre of Common Pasture, worth Ten Shillings *per Ann.* shall not produce Sixteen Hundred Weight, in good Grass, and that is not the sixtieth part of 100 Thousand Weight — So then those 120 Thousand Acres of Gardening-Ground, will go farther, in *nourishing* both Man, and Beast, than Sixty-times that Quantity of Ground, in Common Pastures, and consequently will answer the End of 7 Millions and 20 Thousand Acres of Pasture Ground, worth Ten Shillings *per Acre, per An.*

I SHALL now consider what Numbers of Husbandmen, Women and Boys, may be requir'd for the Judicious and Industrious Management of One Million and Eighty Thousand Acres of Corn, Hay, Grass, &c. And I do suppose that One Hundred capable Persons will be sufficient, for every Thousand of those Acres, in Common Husbandry — And then 108, 000 such Persons will be employ'd in Husbandry, for those 1, 080, 000 Acres of Land.

AND for those 120 Thousand Acres of Gardening Ground, there will be requir'd Six good Gardiners to every Four

of those Acres. And then the Number of those Gardiners will be 1,80000.

AND for as much as their *Oxen, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Hogs and Horses*, (will generally speaking) be fed in Houses, and not kept in Pastures, and most of their Feeding will be the Produce of Gardening-Ground; therefore those 120 Thousand Acres of Gardening-Ground are propos'd, as necessary for Food, for all *Cattle*, and *Hogs*, belonging to this Corporation—And then the necessary Attendances for *Feeding* all these *Cattle*, and *Hogs*, may probably require these respective Numbers following, *viz.* For Feeders of *Oxen and Cows*, Four thousand Persons, For feeding their *Calves, Sheep and Lambs*, Two Thousand Persons. For Feeding their *Hogs* three Thousand may be necessary. For Breeding and Feeding all Sorts of Tame Fowls, and Rabbits, One Thousand Persons may be sufficient. And the Services, relating to the Stables, may require One Thousand Persons, besides what are therein, as above employ'd, in relation to their Husbandry. For *Millers, Bakers and Brewers* and their respective Attendants 7000 may be requir'd. For *Distillers* and their Attendants, 300 Persons may be necessary.

For

For *Butchers* and their Attendants 2000.
 For *Poulterers* 600. For *Fishmongers* 400.
 For *Cookes* in Roasting, Boiling and Pastry,
 and their respective Attendants, Twenty
 Thousand. For *Milk-maids* and *Dairy-maids*,
 Eight Thousand. For *Fishermen* and Boys
 employ'd in Catching all Sorts of Fish, but
 only for those, One Million and 500 Thou-
 sand Poor, and their *Superior*, and *Inferior*
Officers, Three Thousand. For *Fowlers*, for
 killing all Sorts of Wild-Fowl 300. And
 then according to the above respective
 Numbers of Persons, propos'd to be em-
 ploy'd in providing *Eatables*, and *Drinka-*
bles, for those One Million and 500
 Thousand Poor Britons, and their *Superi-*
or and *Inferior Officers*, there will be, im-
 ploy'd in all those above Services, 340
 Thousand, and 200 Persons.

I SHALL, in the next Place, menti-
 on what Numbers of Persons, I do sup-
 pose may be necessarily employ'd, in ma-
 king all Sorts of *Woollen*, *Linnen*, *Cotton*
 and *Leather*, WAREABLES, for those
 1, 500, 000 Poor, and their *Superior* and
Inferior-Officers, viz.

IN *Scribling*, *Carding*, *Spinning*, *Weaving*,
 and *Dying*, *Woollen-Manufactures*, and other
 necessary Services, relating to those above
 mention'd

mention'd particular Purposes — There may be requir'd, 45 Thousand Persons.

IN making Silk-Manufactures, and making them up into proper Wareables, for some few of the most Ingenious of those Poor, or their proper Officers, there may be employ'd 2000 Persons.

IN making all Sorts of *Hempen* and *Flaxen* and Cotton-Manufactures, and in Dying and Printing thereof, and making the same up, for the respective necessary Purposes requir'd — There may be 25 Thousand Persons employ'd — And the Numbers of their *Tailors*, *Mantua-Makers*, and *Childrens Coat-makers*, may be 18 Thousand Persons. Their *Tanners*, *Curriers*, *Leather-Dressers*, in both Oil and Allum, may be 3000, Their *Shoemakers Last* and *Heel-makers*, 8000. Their *Hatters* and *Hat-makers* of all Kinds, and their *Hat-Dyers* 5000. Their *Glovers* 2000. *Stocking-makers*, whether by common *Knitting*, or by *Stocking-Frame Knitting*, 8000 Persons may be requir'd. But the *Washerwomen*, and *Menders of Linnen*, which may be requir'd for those Services, will probably be 35 Thousand, Women and Children — And the *Scourers* necessary for their

their Woollen and Leather Wareables may be 500 Persons.

So then, the making all Sorts of Woollen, Linnen, Hempen, Cotton, Silken, and Leather Manufactures, and making those up into Wareables, or for other necessary Purposes, for those 1, 500, 000 Poor, and their Superior and Inferior Officers, will require, according to the above respective Proportions, 151, 500.

And those Persons as before mention'd to be employ'd, in providing *Eatables* and *Drinkables*, for those 1, 500, 000 Poor, and their Superior and Inferior Officers, which will be more immediately concern'd in their Government will amount unto 340, 200

And then the whole Number of Persons, as before, propos'd to be concern'd in providing the Necessaries of Life, for those Poor, and for all those Superior and Inferior Officers, which may more immediately be concern'd in their Government, will be 491, 700

BUT

BUT besides those Husbandmen, Gardeners and Mechanicks, before mention'd, which are to be more immediately concern'd in providing **FOOD** and **PAYMENT** for those 1,500,000 Poor, and their *Superior* and *Inferior* Officers, there are many other Trades necessary in making *Household-Furniture*, of all Kinds, whether of *Woollen, Cotton, Linnen, Brass, Iron, Copper, Pewter, Tin, Wood*, and many other Things in relation to Husbandry and Land-Carriage of all Sorts— And in making all necessary Tools to be us'd in all Parts of the Mechanicks, and in manual Occupations. And some Thousands of Shipwrights, and other necessary Mechanicks relating to the *making* and *Rigging* of Ships, and other small Vessels, which may be employ'd by this Corporation—

THESE several Sorts of Mechanical Trades, and manual Occupations, I shall briefly mention, in an *Alphabetical-Order*, and then propose, for **ALL** of them, what may be sufficient to provide for those 1,500,000 Poor, and for all their proper Officers, all Things *necessary*, or convenient for them.

AND

AND their Names are these following, viz.

Braisers, Brick-makers, and Bricklayers, Bottle-makers, in Glafs and Leather, Button-mould-makers, and Button-makers, Cloath-workers, Cutlers, Carpenters, Chairmakers of all Sorts, Carvers, Coopers, Curriers, Cabinet-makers, Clock-makers, Founders, both in Brass and Iron, Farriers, Glafs-makers of several Sorts, Glaisiers, Joyners, Last-makers, Loriners, Miners, Masons, Mill-wrights, Net-makers, Paper and Parchment-makers, Patern-Drawers, Pewterers, Plumbers, Plaisterers, Painters, Potters, Quarrymen, Rope-makers, Skrew-makers, Silk-Throwsters, Sadlers, Smiths of all Sorts, Sawyers, Ship-wrights, and all Trades relating to the Hulk and Rigging of a Ship, Tallow-Chandlers, Turners, Trunck-makers, Upholsterers, and Wheel-wrights of all Kinds, Watch makers, and all the several Branches to them belonging. Wire-Drawers of all Kinds.

IN all those before Alphabetically mention'd Trades, there may be annually employ'd, in making Household Furniture of all Kinds for those under this Corporation. And in making necessary Utensels, of all Sorts, for Husbandry, and

L

Garden

Gardening for those People. And, in making *Tools*, of all Kinds, necessary to be us'd, in providing the Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life for them — And in Building or Repairing Houses or Ships, and all other Vessels, us'd by this Corporation, for those under this propos'd Authority. I say there may be employ'd for all those abovemention'd several Purposes 60 Thousand People besides those 491 Thousand and 700 Persons before propos'd to be more immediately employ'd in providing *Food* and *Rayment*, for those Poor, and their *Superior* and *Inferior* Officers, and there may be farther employ'd, 20 Thousand People, in Ships and Water-Carriages for those under this Corporation, and Ten Thousand more employ'd, in their Land Carriages, which three last mention'd Number, of Sixty Thousand, 20 Thousand and 10 Thousand, being added to the before mention'd Four Hundred and Ninety One Thousand, and Seven Hundred, make the whole Number of People, as before propos'd to be employ'd in providing the Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life for the Poor, to be 581 Thousand, and 700 Persons.

And

And to these ——— ——— *Persons.* 581,700

There being added all those }
 Poor, who thro' Infancy, Age }
 or Infirmities may be presum- } 300,000
 ed always to be incapable of }
 Labour, and all those Incapa- }
 bles being suppos'd to be ——— } ———

Both those two last abovemention'd Numbers, make } 881,700

AND those 881 Thousand and Seven Hundred Persons, being deducted out of those One Million and Five Hundred Thousand Poor, which (as before) were suppos'd to be in *Great-Britain*, there will remain 618 Thousand and 300 capable Persons ——— Which 618 Thousand and 300 capable Persons, this Corporation will have under their Authority, to be employ'd according to their respective Capacities, and *all the Profits* of their Labour, will be CLEAR GAIN to this propos'd Corporation ——— For all those 618 Thousand and 300 Persons, are, as before, propos'd to be provided

L 2

for

or, with all the Necessaries and suitable Conveniencies of Life, by the Labour of those 581 Thousand and Persons, 700 who are, in the respective Proportions before propos'd, to be employ'd, in providing all the Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life, for the whole One Million and 500 Thousand Poor, which are suppos'd to be in *Great-Britain* ——— And if we do suppose, that each of those 618 Thousand and 300 Persons, shall, one with another, get Ten Pounds *per Ann*, to their Corporation, then their Gains will be, *Six Millions One Hundred 83 Thousand Pounds per Annum* ——— All which will be CLEAR GAINS to this Corporation.

I do confess that some Thousands of those 618 Thousand and 300 Persons which will be Women and Children, cant be presum'd to get above Two Shillings *per Week per Head* ——— But then there will be more Thousands of that Number, which may probably get above Sixteen Shillings *per Week per Head* ——— And every Two Thousand, of those 618 Thousand and 300 Persons, will do more Work, and that Work, will be much better done, than any Three Thousand
such

such Persons now perform, in any Part of *England*—— For then all Mechanical Trades, wherein those 618 Thousand and 300 Persons shall be employ'd, will be *divided*, and *subdiviaed*, into as many Branches, as possibly they can, and every Person will be employ'd, *only in that Part*, for which his or her Capacity shall appear best qualify'd——

And whereas many Hundred Thousand, who are now employ'd, in *Carding, Spining, Weaving*, and other Parts, of the Mechanicks, are daily diverted from their Work and oblig'd to spend, some Part, of every Day, in providing necessary Food, for themselves, and their Dependants—— None of those 618

Thousand and 300 Persons will be so diverted, for all Things will be provided for them—— And many Thousands of our now Industrious *Britons*, can't, at all Times, get proper Employments—— But none, under this Corporation, will ever want that Work, which shall be most suitable to their Capacities—— And many Thousand Poor *Britons*, from their small Wages, or their respective unhappy Circumstances, either in themselves, or Families, may be discourag'd from their Labour

Labour——But all, under this propos'd Authority, will be still certain of being well rewarded, for their *Art* and *Industry*, and they will then be well assur'd that neither themselves, or any of their Dependants, will then ever want, the *Necessaries*, or suitable *Conveniencies* of Life —— And there is a mighty *Difference*, between the *Performances*, both in *Quantity* and *Quality*, of the same Persons, under different *Habits* of Mind —— For when they work with *Chearfulness*, and are sure to be well rewarded, they shall do much more *Work*, and much better perform the same, than when under any *Dejection*, either from their *Small-Wages*, or just *Fears*, that they shall never be paid for their *Work*, or any other unhappy *discouraging* Circumstances, attending themselves or their Families, which may naturally produce such a *Melancholy Disposition*, as may divert their *Thoughts*, from their then *Labour*, and cause their *Performances* to be very defective —— And

IN Proof hereof I shall beg leave to give a very remarkable Instance, viz.

A certain Ingenious STATUARY, whom all Masters courted to work for them, and paid

paid him double Wages, to what they generally gave others. for the same time ——— This Man carved a Piece in Stone for which he was offer'd double the Weight, in Silver— And all our Masters, in that Art, confess'd it was the best Performance, of that Sort, which any Englishman, had ever done ——— But this Great Artist, in some few Months, became so chang'd, that most Artists far exceeded him, in their Performances, whereas, but a little before, none could perform so well ——— Whereupon an Intimate Friend ask'd him the Reason, of this unhappy Change? ——— Whereunto that Statuary gave this Answer, viz.

That when he made that Master-Peice, he was in very happy Circumstances, and was easy in his Mind, and perform'd it with Pleasure, and was very intense, upon what he was about, being well assur'd, he should be well paid for his Performance ——— But, that he had lately been engag'd in a Project, which had contracted many, to him, insolvable Debts, and he was in hourly Danger, of being imprison'd for Life ——— So that, when he was carving an Angel, the Devil of a Baily, came into his Head, and, by ONE crreless Stroak, he made a DEVIL of it ——— And the like unhappy Change there may be, in all Men,

Men, whose good Works, necessarily require them to be, *very Intense upon their Performances* — But to return to the Poor, whose miserable Circumstances, at present, compel many Thousands of our Impotent Poor, to *beg, steal, or starve*, But our *Religion* obligeth us, to give these some better Relief, than, our present Administrations, relating to the Poor, doth afford. And many Thousands of our *capable Poor*, are now permitted to live in *Idleness*, and therefore must sub-sist by Common-begging, or *some worse Practices* — Whereas good Policy should make these to *get more*, than the Charge of their Maintenance — And many Thousands of our Industrious Poor, are now *forc'd to be idle*, for want of proper Employments — Hereby, for want of good Management, we loose many 100 Thousand, Pounds *per An*; and the Charge of maintaining these, last mentioned Poor, who desire to work, doth mightily increase our Poor-Rates, in so much, as *Sudbury (in Suffolk)* is said now to pay, *Fourteen Shillings and Two-pence in their Pound-Rates, towards the Relief of the Poor* — And many Thousands of our ignorant and vicious Populace, have been so artfully corrupted by our Common Enemies

Enemies as to endanger the Publick Peace : And this their Disaffections necessarily requires a Regular and well-affected Army, to keep those our Enemies, in due Subjection — And this great Charge doth very much increase our Taxes — Whereas by the *Regular-Government* and *Judicious-Employment of the Poor* — This ignorant, idle and seditious Populace, may be *rightly inform'd*, and *well reform'd*, and by their *future Industry*; and *good Affection*, become an additional *Wealth* and *Strength*, to the Nation.

I shall now mention some of the most Material Objections, which I have ever heard, or can, make against this Proposal, for Relieving, Reforming, and Employing the Poor — And within Ten Days Time, after the Publication hereof, I shall give a full, and I hope, a very Satisfactory Answer, to every one of those Objections.

Objection 1.  *F* this propos'd Corporation should be granted, a vast Sum of Money must then be rais'd, by the Members thereof, or by their COMMON-SEAL and their Corporation-Security, effectually to
M prosecute

prosecute their great Designs with Success — And how numerous soever their *Governors*, or *Principal Officers*, shall be; yet a *FEW Leading Men*, among them, will have an Influence over all the rest — And if those *Few Chief-Managers* shall prove *CORRUPT*, as too many *SUCH*, have lately been — *THEN* will these *few corrupt Men*, *mismanage all their Publick Affairs*, for their *own Private-Interest*, and like the *late South-Sea-DIRECTORS*, raise themselves, upon the *Ruins of their Company* — And *THEREIN* may do such *Mischiefs*, in a few Months, as *KING, LORDS and COMMONS*, may not be able to redress, in as many Years — But admitting their *Chief-Managers* should prove *Just and Prudent*, in their Administration, Yet

Object. 2. THE Purchasing those before-mention'd 12 Hundred Thousand Acres of Land, for maintaining those 15 Hundred Thousand Poor — And the buying a sufficient Stock of Cattle, of all Kinds, and of Sheep, to stock those Estates — And the buying all necessary Things for the Management of all Parts of Husbandry and Gardening, upon those Estates — And those Immense Sums, which will be necessarily expended, in *Building and Furnishing*,

nishing, with Furnitures, of all Kinds, those many beforemention'd propos'd *Collegiate-Cities*, and Hospitals, for those Fifteen Hundred Thousand Poor ——— And the *Buying* or *Building*, all those Ships, and other Vessels, necessary to be us'd by this Corporation ———

ALL these beforemention'd *Great Articles* of Charge, will require so many *Millions Sterling* to be laid out, as can't, at this Time, be comply'd with, by any Body of Men whatsoever; especially considering, that this propos'd Corporation, is to have no *Poor-Rates* paid them, until they shall have built, or rented, proper Places for Receiving and Employing all their Poor ——— And the many *Publick*, and Private Misfortunes, under which this Kingdom now labours, have rendred us incapable, at present, to begin such an *Expensive Design*.

BUT admitting all those beforementioned *Great Articles* of Charge, could be now undertaken, by this propos'd Corporation, with a *Probability* of Success----- And, admitting, that this Corporation could find out profitable Employments, for those Twelve Hundred Thousand capable Poor, which shall be under their Direction----

Object. 3. YET How shall this Corporation employ, these Twelve Hundred Thousand capable Poor, with profit to their *Company*, *without depriving* many Hundred Thousand, of the now Industrious Poor, of some Part of their Labour-- For if the Goods, which shall be then made, by those 12 Hundred Thousand capable Poor, shall be then sold by that Corporation, *cheaper*, than our Industrious Poor, can afford the like Goods; then by making those Twelve Hundred Thousand, of our now idle Poor, *Industrious*, we shall make as many of our now Industrious Poor, *Idle*; and *THERE- IN the Remedies will be worse than the Disease* ——— But if, on the other hand, the Goods then to be made by the Poor, under that Corporation, can't be sold by that *Company*; so *cheap*, as our now Industrious Poor, can afford the like Goods ——— If that Corporation was to begin, with 20 Millions *Sterling* in Stock, our Industrious Poor, by underselling them, could force them to run out *Stock and Block*. The Strength therefore of this last Objection lies in this, *viz.*

How Twelve Hundred Thousand, now Idle Poor, can be employ'd by this Corporation,

tion, and not thereby deprive the now Industrious Poor, of any Part of their Work or Wages, or ruin this Company which shall employ these Poor ——— But

ADMITTING that this Corporation can profitably employ those Twelve Hundred Thousand now-Idle Poor, *without depriving the now Industrious Poor, of any part of their Work or Wages, yet*

Object. 4. HOW, in Particular, can these 1200 Thousand now Idle Poor, be profitably employ'd, for our Common-Good, seeing all Foreign Markets, are already sufficiently supply'd, with Fish and Manufactures, of all Kinds ——— And this Corporation will never be able to prevail with Foreigners, to buy more Fish, or more Manufactures, than they shall have an Occasion to use ——— But

ADMITTING that this Society, by enabling our Merchants, in Fish, and Manufactures, to undersell all Europe, in Foreign Markets, shall then have a vent for all their Fish and Manufactures, and by these Means, their annual Gains should be very great, and thereby, this Company should grow very rich and powerfull ——— Yet even under all these Probabilities, this propos'd Corporation ought not to be establish'd.

Object-

Object. 5. BECAUSE, by their very Proposal, all *Men and Boys*, under their Authority, will be bred to *Arms*, and *Sea-Service*, as well as to *Husbandry*, or some *Mechanical-Trades*, and thereby will become well qualify'd to serve, in either *FLEET*, or *ARMY*. And consequently, within *Twenty Years*, this Corporation, may probable have, *TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND, Fighting Men and Boys*, between *Sixteen and Sixty Years of Age*, all which, will be able *Sailors*, or well *disciplin'd Troops*, and under this Corporation's Authority, and still ready, for *either Sea, or Land-Service* ——— And this *Company* will have vast Quantities of *Warlike and Naval-Stores*, in their Possession and Power. And if the *Majority* of the *Governours*, of this *then-Rich* and *powerfull* Body, should become *disaffected* to our present Government ——— They will be then soon able, to *subvert our Government, both in CHURCH and STATE*---And *therefore* such a Prospect, of their being so *FORMIDABLE*, ought to *deter* our *LEGISLATURE*, from establishing this propos'd Corporation ——— But

ADMITTING that the Government of this propos'd Corporation, could be put under

under such proper QUALIFICATIONS, and RESTRICTIONS, as might effectually secure our Government, both in CHURCH and STATE, from all Dangers, from the *Military and Naval-Power* of this Corporation — Yet even under such a Security, this *Company* might otherwise become very *prejudicial*, to the *King's Revenue*, in several Respects, and, to the *Landed-Interest*, and to all *Shopkeepers* and *Publick-Houses*, in *Great Britain* — For

Object. 6. WHEN Fifteen Hundred Thousand Poor Britons, shall be maintained, by this Corporation, in all EATABLES, DRINKABLES and WAREABLES, and all suitable Conveniencies of Life, from the Produce of their Estates, and the Labour of their now Idle Poor, then under that Authority — His MAJESTY'S *Excise and Customs*, will be then much *decreas'd*, And all Subjects Estates, will fall in their respective Rents — WHEN *Farmers, Butchers, Bakers*, and all other *Shopkeepers*, and *Publick Houses*, will loose all their former Custom, from those Fifteen Hundred Thousand Poor — And, in the same Proportions, that the DEMANDS, of all *Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life*, are lessen'd, will the PRICE and SALE, of those *Necessaries* and

and Conveniencies of Life, be lower'd —
 And consequently, all *Farmers, Shopkeepers,*
 and *Publick-Houses,* will be then *less able*
 to maintain their respective Families, and
 to pay their respective Rents. —

Object. 7. BUT many Thousands of
 those *Criminal Poor,* which will come un-
 der this propos'd Authority, *have contra-*
cted such vicious Habits of IDLENESS, and
many other Vices, as no Corrections, or En-
couragements, will probably Reform. —

ALL those, and some more *Objections,*
 will, in few Days be fully answer'd; but,
 some *unforeseen Accidents,* having hinder'd
 me from Publishing this Discourse, much
 longer, than I did expect; I must there-
 fore beg the Reader's Patience, for about
 Ten Days; within which Time, I do
 hereby promise, to give a *full Answer* to
 those *Objections.* — And I shall then take
 it very kindly, if any Gentleman shall send
 me any more Material *Objections,* against
that Scheme; for I shall then also answer
 those new *Objections,* or acknowledge
 myself convinc'd — But, if in this great
 Affair, which I have study'd many Years,
 I have the REASON OF THE THING, on
 my Side, and if I am Master of the most
 proper Arguments, which may be given,
 to

to support it — There will be then no Objections rais'd, but what will be answer'd. — But if, in this Proposal, I am mistaken in the MANNER, How the Poor may be made most *serviceable*, to their *King* and *Country* — I hope, that Gentleman, who shall convince me of that Mistake, will then propose some *better Method*, for *Relieving*, *Reforming* and *EMPLOYING* the Poor — And, it's hop'd that the *Legislature*, will then give all due Encouragements, to *That New Proposal* — And I myself shall then rejoice, in being ONLY the *Occasion*, of *such a Production*, as probably will make *Three Hundred Thousand* of the now *incapable* and *miserable* Poor, *happy* in themselves, and will farther make, *Twelve Hundred Thousand vicious, seditious or unprofitable*, tho' capable, Poor, to become *reform'd* in both their *Principles* and *Practices*, and, be made, the MAIN-INSTRUMENTAL-CAUSE of *Raising the Wealth and Strength*, of *Great Britaine*.

For the Regular-Government, and Judicious and Industrious Employment of the Poor. may probably produce, those many National Blessings, following (viz.)

N

I. All

1. All Impotent Poor, under that Authority, whose *Infancy, Age, or Infirmities*, render them *incapable* of Labour, will, from thence, be *Comfortably* maintain'd ; and no Persons, under that Jurisdiction, either oblig'd, or permitted to Beg, —

2. All the Children of those Poor, will be Religiously, and Industriously *bred up, bound out, and set-up, or marry'd-off, without new Charge to the Publick, or their Parents.*

3. That Corporation will make proper Provision, for all their Poor, Big-belly'd-Women, who can't make suitable Provision for themselves.

4. That Authority will use the most probable Means, to reform the Profligate Poor ; and particularly, to convert the Seditious Populace,

5. They will Judiciously, and Industriously Employ all their capable Poor, from Three Years Old, and upwards, in the most Beneficial Manner, for *Great Britain's Common Good.*

6. They

6. They will be bound to Employ all Industrious Poor, *when* they can't get proper Employments elsewhere: — And they will give them suitable Rewards, for their respective Arts and Industry. So that none within their Jurisdiction will be then oblig'd to be Idle: — Whereas many Thousands now must, when none will Employ them. —

7. That Corporation will use their utmost Endeavours, So to raise and Secure *Parliamentary-Credit*, that *Parliamentary-Security* shall never want the necessary Loanes.

8. They will give our *British* Merchants such great Assistances, as may probably enable them, to undersell all others, in Foreign Markets: — And yet,

9. They will *keep up* the Price, of both *Wool* and *Wages*,

10. Before they are incorporated Five Years, they will grant to the Value of 35 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* upon the Survivorship of any Parson's Wife, — Provided, at the time of such Agreement,

both Husband and Wife, are under equal probability of Surviving. And they will give the best Security for Payment thereof.

11. And after incorporated Ten Years, they will make suitable Provision for Maintaining Two Hundred Poor Ministers Widows : And after incorporated Twenty Years, they will make the like Provision for Five Hundred such Poor Widows ; — But such to have the Preferences, whose Husbands shall appear most Zealous for His present Majesty, His Royal Family, and our present Establishment.

12. They will receive all *Men* and *Maid* Servants, when out of Places, and give them Diet, and Lodging, for their Working some few Hours in a Day ; — And they will endeavour to get them Places, according to their respective Deserts. This may probably prevent many Thousand Poor Servants, from being ruin'd by Ill-Company, when out of Places ; — And it may likewise, prevent many Robberies, now committed thro' the Corruptions of too many Servants.

13. This

13. This Corporation, after Ten Years establish'd will be capable of granting, Ten Pounds *per Annum*, to *Five Hundred* Poor Livings: — And after Twenty Years incorporated, they may probably grant, that allowance, to *Five Hundred more* such Poor Livings; — But the *Preference herein*, will be given to those *Ministers*, who shall appear the best Affected to *His Majesty's Person*, and *His Royal Family*, and *Government*.

14. After this Corporation hath been Five Years put in practice, for the *Bills of Mortality only*, they, will then be able to furnish the *Royal Navy*, upon Ten Days Notice, with *Five Thousand* Able Sailors: — And when this Corporation shall be Ten Years establish'd, they will be then capable of furnishing, *Fifteen Thousand* Able Seamen, upon Ten Days Notice; and all these Sailors supply'd from their own Members, *without pressing* one Man. And, for each such Seamen, that Corporation will be content to receive such allowances, as the Legislature shall think fit to make, for those great and ready Supplies. —

15. This

15. This Corporation, before Two Years establish'd, will lend Money upon Pawns, to all (who by proper Testimonials shall appear to be, well affected to His Majesty's Person, Royal Family, and Government) at *One Fifth* part of that Monthly Charge, *which is now paid by the Poor, upon their unhappy pressing Occasions.*

16. After this Corporation hath been some few Years establish'd, *they will probably erect, very convenient Colleges, for studying all Branches of the Mechannicks: — And for studying Husbandry, Gardening, and Forresting, in all their respective Branches: —* And they will supply those Colleges, with some of the most Ingenious Mechannicks, of all kinds, — And furnish them with some of the most Judicious Gardeners, and Husband-Men, in every Branch: — And allow to each College, a sufficient Number of Servants, and all other Things necessary, in relation to each of those useful Studies. — And there will then belong, to each of these Colleges, a sufficient Number of Acres of Land, for trying proper Experiments,

riments, in all Parts of *Husbandry, Gardening, and Forreſting.* —

17. After this Corporation hath been ſome few Years eſtabliſh'd, they will erect Publick Grainaries, for many Millions of Quarters of Corn, — And the Corn therein to be kept, upon very reaſonable Terms. — This may prevent ſending our Coin to *Holland*, for Corn, in times of Dearth, and preſerve our Poor from Starving, under ſuch a Calamity. — Theſe, and many more, National Benefits, may be probably produc'd, from the *Regular-Government*, and *Judicious Employment* of the Poor, under this deſir'd Authority. — And all theſe Things effected, without the leaſt new Charge, to the Publick, by the Aſſiſtance of the *now Poor-Rates, Occaſional-Charities, and Forfeitures to the Poor*, when theſe Three are granted to this propos'd Corporation, for a certain Number of Years, and under ſuch Conditions and Qualifications, as ſhall be then thought Reaſonable, and after thoſe Years, then to be gradually reduc'd, and, in time, there may be no *Poor-Rates Paid.* — But the capable Poor, under this propos'd

pos'd Corporation, may be so beneficially Employ'd, for our *Common Good*, as from thenceforth to Maintain all our Incapable Poor, and further to produce, some Millions Sterling *per Ann.* clear Gain to the Nation.

And in Answering the several before mentioned Objections, against this Proposal, I shall be much better able to shew, How, those many National Benefits, may be produced, than I could have done, in the preceeding Discourse, unless I would have made that Discourse *much Longer*, than, at *this Juncture*, was thought convenient.

F I N I S.

